

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow;
moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 340—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

PREMIERS COUNCIL MAINTAINS FIGHT TO CUT ARMAMENT

Beginning of Discussion Is
Hoped For by British
Officials.

BORAH SPEECH REACTS

London Realizes France
Will Hardly Agree to
Heavy Reduction Now.

HOPE TO SUPPORT MARK

France Not Expected to Act
Precipitately Against Ger-
many To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Aug. 4.

Everything is being done to make the conference here Monday between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Poincare, in which representatives of other European States also will participate, the most important since the Versailles conference. Ambassador Harvey said over the telephone from his retreat in the Scotch highlands to-day that he might come to London Monday, and Downing Street hopes that he will be present as an official observer.

Downing Street is not so optimistic as to believe that from this conference can come the state of land and water disarmament mentioned by Senator Borah to-day, but Senator Borah's speech has awakened a substantial echo in official quarters here. It is likely now that at least the beginning of a disarmament discussion will be inaugurated here, though it is fully realized that M. Poincare and other French statesmen can hardly agree to any substantial reductions in French military expenditure at this juncture.

The best formal result it is hoped to attain is that France and Great Britain can find common ground upon which the collapse of the mark can be checked. It is not believed here that M. Poincare will take precipitate action against Germany to-morrow, particularly in view of the report that Paris has asked the British Foreign Office for suggestions relative to the German note, stating that Germany cannot continue gold mark payments. The Foreign Office, however, has refrained from giving any advice to the Quai d'Orsay on this subject.

Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister, has completely recovered and, it is reported, will be back at his post in the Foreign Office Monday. He may even cross the Channel with M. Poincare and the French official party on Sunday.

Debt Note for Home Readers.

It is now more and more evident that the Balfour note was largely dictated by domestic political exigencies and preparations are being made for the coming elections in England. Both the Liberals and Conservatives held important conferences to-day, reviewing the strength and other organizational problems.

The Government's position through the Balfour note and Mr. Lloyd George's speech last night was strongly criticized by the last of refusing to do anything to place further burdens on the British taxpayer. The suggestion of accepting the practically hopeless German G bonds was again mentioned, but found little favor in official quarters as being too obvious a method of sacrifice.

Strangely enough, the Westminster Gazette this morning advocated a program for which it has all along chided the French chauvinists for espousing—the bankruptcy and dismemberment of Germany. In a front page editorial it says that there might be worse things than German bankruptcy and dismemberment with a clean slate. It accompanies this by approving the project of separating Bavaria from Prussia. This governmental or popular view here, but it is significant as it is the first time any influential organ has openly advocated such a program.

The discussion continues to gain strength here, regarding a possible Washington conference to discuss all war debts, including those owed the United States. There still is a section of British politicians and economists who decline to admit that Great Britain must pay the United States, irrespective of whether her debtors pay her.

Borah Talks Interests London.

Senator Borah's declaration that Europe must reduce navies and land armaments before she can expect any indulgence from the United States was given great prominence here this morning. The truth is that Great Britain is seriously disturbed by the prospect of having to pay America in full and there is a kicking against what is thought to be the high rate of interest that is to be charged, 5 per cent.

Now that the problem of repaying is actually before the Cabinet, Ministers are beginning to realize what it all exactly means. It will mean prolongation of the present high rate of income tax in England, which will kill the next election. "We reduced your income tax," they will say, "and you have not reduced it yet again."

The public here is being assured that summary yet not excessive taxation of Germany and France, particularly from Germany, if what Englishmen hear, though many of the delusions which have been brought to believe ever since the war end.

Foreign traders, however, seeking a market for Germany and wishing to see

TARIFF COURRY TO DIE; CALDER REPORTS WOOL SENATORS ALL HONEST

Committee Chairman Sees 'No Benefit' in Gooding Resolution, Pays Personal Tribute to Mr. Munsey and Starts Lively Debate in Which Several Senators Admit Their Wool Interests.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.

More than four of the seven hours which the United States Senate devoted to the consideration of the tariff bill to-day was consumed by a discussion of the New York Herald editorial. The editorial suggestion made by the New York Herald on July 26 that the Senate investigate charges made on the floor of that body and elsewhere that Senators supporting the wool schedules were influenced by personal interests provoked one of the most exciting debates of recent years. Senator Gooding (Rep., Idaho) read a two hour speech assailing the editorial policy of THE NEW YORK HERALD in relation to the tariff, the alleged motives of Frank A. Munsey, owner and publisher, in opposing it, and members of its staff who have contributed in the presentation of facts regarding the tariff measure. Mr. Gooding's speech is printed elsewhere.

Upon the completion of Mr. Gooding's speech, Mr. Calder (Rep., N. Y.), and chairman of the Committee on Audits and Accounts to which was referred the Gooding resolution calling for an investigation of the charges upon which THE NEW YORK HERALD editorial was based, presented a report recommending that the resolution be not passed.

To Die Natural Death.

The measure then was automatically placed on the calendar after the tariff bill and along with the bonus rate will remain there for an indefinite period unless Mr. Gooding succeeds in obtaining unanimous consent to take it up, which it is absolutely certain he will not be able to get.

In this venture he will undoubtedly be supported by the Democratic minority which charged to-day that the Republican majority, determined to put the tariff bill in the face of popular protests, was afraid to investigate the reasons that inspired some of the members of that party in supporting the measure.

Mr. Gooding, however, the support of a few of his Republican associates who are vigorously opposing passage of the tariff bill which he is demanding shall go through.

It is the judgment of leaders and the majority of the Senators that the Gooding resolution to investigate THE NEW YORK HERALD should be permitted to die a natural death along with the tariff bill. The resolution was introduced by Senator Caraway for an inquiry into the motives, attributed by Republican and Democratic Senators and some of the most important newspapers of the country, of Senators who assisted in the preparation and are now engaged in promoting the tariff measure.

The leaders on both sides of the Senate appear in agreement that the resolution should be favorably acted on. The reasons advanced in support of opposition to investigation projects are generally of the nature of "it is not a tangible enough to warrant an inquiry, and would consume a great deal of time and cost a large sum of money."

Mr. Gooding, however, during the investigation of the tariff measure, the Senate will engage in any enterprise to investigate itself or its members in connection with the tariff bill. There is little question, however, during the investigation of the tariff measure, the Senate will engage in any enterprise to investigate itself or its members in connection with the tariff bill.

Calder Reports.

It seems to be the consensus of Senatorial opinion that the proposal of Mr. Gooding to investigate THE NEW YORK HERALD because of its opposition to the tariff bill, and the editors of other important newspapers for a similar offense would be rather more disastrous to the tariff measure than the investigation of the tariff measure.

Praises Mr. Munsey.

"Speaking for myself, I regret the intimation in the resolution that Frank A. Munsey, the owner of THE NEW YORK HERALD, was influenced by his own interest to the tariff bill because of some personal interest he may have. In its defeat, I do not agree with Mr. Munsey in his position on this measure, but I am confident that his opposition is based upon what he believes to be the best interest of the country. Mr. Munsey is one of the nation's representative citizens, and I trust when the bill is finally passed and all of its provisions are understood he will come to believe that he was mistaken in his position toward it."

Democratic Senators chided Mr. Calder for his alleged surrender to "powerful financial influences in New York," by adversely reporting the Gooding resolution, but it is quite probable that those charges were made more in a "kickback" than a serious sense.

Continued on Page Four.

ENRIGHT IS ASKED FOR MISSING RUM ON CAPTURED BOAT

U. S. Attorney Demands 65
Cases of Whisky Be
Returned.

THREATENS TO SEARCH

Only 35 Cases Were Left
When Launch Was Turned
Over to Customs.

CRAFT HALTED BY SHOTS

Wild Chase in Fog Follows Receipt of Wireless Tip in Harbor.

Radio, pistol shots and a chase through the fog in the upper harbor figured yesterday in the capture by marine police of a launch said to have had on board 100 cases of Scotch whisky. The sequel to the capture was a demand made later in the day upon Police Commissioner Enright by William Haywood, United States Attorney, for sixty-five cases of the booze which were missing when the police turned the launch over to the customs authorities.

The mysterious disappearance of the sixty-five cases became known when Charles Bursand and Harry Wagner, both of Jersey City, and Joseph Helko of Newark, skipper of the seized craft, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building. The letter to Mr. Enright was dispatched immediately afterward and was as follows:

"Pursuant to conversation had over the telephone this afternoon between my assistant, Mr. Falk, and Inspector Murphy I wish to advise that at 1:30 A. M. August 4, 1922, the police boat Blue Boy intercepted the motorboat B. N. J. in the Narrows. There was on board the B. N. J. at the time of the interception by the police boat 100 cases of Scotch whisky, but when the motorboat was turned over to the customs authorities it had on board but thirty-five cases of whisky. An account made by the customs authorities showed a shortage of sixty-five cases.

Demands 65 Cases Be Returned.

"We must have the sixty-five cases turned over to us immediately and I trust you will make a thorough investigation and find out where those cases are. I would be glad to have a conference at my office between my assistant, Mr. Falk, and your office as soon as possible."

Herman L. Falk, the assistant, supplemented the letter by stating that if the missing booze is not forthcoming he would get a warrant to search the Blue Boy and the police station at the Battery. The capture of the B. N. J. was about an spectacular as any that has been made in the harbor. The Blue Boy was lying just inside the Narrows and was in charge of Lieut. James Gannon. In the outer harbor was the police boat Manhattan. At about the hour mentioned in Mr. Haywood's letter the Manhattan notified the Blue Boy by wireless that a run runner was trying to enter the harbor under cover of the fog. Lieut. Gannon immediately called the Blue Boy and the police station at the Battery. The craft would travel a hundred yards and then stop her engines so the police might listen.

Sees Boat Through Fog.

This procedure was followed for some time, when finally the chug-chug-chug of a motorboat was heard in the offing. The Blue Boy was ordered to stop. The chug-chug-chug continued and eventually Lieut. Gannon made out the bulk of a motorboat through the fog. He called to the occupants to heave to. "All right, buddy, we're revenue men looking for bootleggers," a voice called back.

"The hell you are," shouted Gannon. "Heave to or you'll be all wet in a minute."

The reply of the strange craft, which proved later to be the B. N. J., was a redoubting of speed. Lieut. Gannon and the crew of the Blue Boy were ordered to follow the motorboat. The chase was on. The motorboat sped off to the east and soon overtook the motorboat, the latter's occupants surrendering under the muzzles of the revenue men's pistols. A search was made and more than a hundred bottles of liquor were found. Each of these bags contained from six to a dozen bottles of the choicest whiskies from Saxa. The motorboat was then taken to the Battery, where it was found that a short circuit had been caused by the shoe on the forward car picking up some obstruction which came into contact with the third rail.

Northcliffe in Exhausted State;

Little Hope Given of His Recovery

LONDON, Aug. 4 (Associated Press).—The serious tone of the bulletins issued to-day regarding the condition of Viscount Northcliffe gave a strong impression that there is little hope for his recovery. While the bulletins are very vague concerning the nature of his illness, it is believed to be the result of a complete breakdown brought on by hard work and excitement which he has undergone during and since the war.

Continued on Page Two.

MILLER WILL CALL AN EXTRA SESSION IF COAL CRISIS GROWS

Will Not Hesitate to Gather
Legislators Should the
Strike Continue.

STATE MUST GET FUEL

Returns After Seeing Har-
ding and Hoover About
Mining Situation.

COMMITTEE NEEDS POWER

Governor Replies to Plea by
Jesse, Who Sees New Club
for Landlords.

The possibility of an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the coal problem is acknowledged by Gov. Miller in a communication to Assemblyman George N. Jesse of the Twenty-third district.

In a letter to the Governor the Assemblyman spoke of the coal committee appointed by the Governor, and, urging the necessity for a special session, wrote:

"I feel that the mere creation of the commission will not be sufficient to meet the situation. The powers of the commission must, in my judgment, be much broader than is possible under the existing law. Should the situation demand they should have at their disposal funds to purchase coal and, if necessary, other commodities, either at the mines or abroad and furnish these necessities to the people at actual cost."

Letter of the Governor.

Under date of August 2 the Governor wrote:

"My dear Jesse: I acknowledge your letter of July 28, which has only just reached me to-day. It may be necessary to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature, and in such case you may be sure I will not hesitate to do so."

"The immediate thing that will help save the situation will be the resumption of mining in the anthracite fields. The New York State Legislature cannot do this, unfortunately, we have no coal mines."

"Of course, the committee appointed by me will be able for the most part to exercise only moral suasion, and I feel that it will be necessary to clothe them with power."

"I am obliged to you for the suggestion."

"Very sincerely yours,"

"NATHAN L. MILLER."

The Governor passed through New York City yesterday on his way to Albany from Washington, where he had been in conference with the President. He was not known at that time and the Governor made no reference to it.

Expects Full Quota Here.

"I am certain," he said, "that when the distribution of coal does begin, which I believe will be soon, New York will get its quota of coal based on its past consumption."

The Governor would say no more for the time being, but he indicated clearly his conviction that the Government in Washington is doing everything possible to settle the trouble.

"I am too busy," with other matters to talk politics," the Governor replied with a laugh, when the action of the Republican State Committee in virtually asking him to accept a renomination to the Governor's office was mentioned.

State to Be Protected.

The Assemblyman said it was not the duty of the Legislature to say who may or may not be at fault in the strike controversy, but "we do have the right and the paramount duty to protect the people of the State against the unjust and unprofitable who makes of this situation an excuse to gouge the public with unwarranted prices for the necessities of life."

Continued on Page Two.

THREE BROTHERHOODS ASK HARDING FOR CONFERENCE; THREATEN TO WALK OUT

FEARS LONG FIGHT

Harding to Intervene
at First Definite Failure
of Any Road
to Function.

REPAIRS ARE NEEDED

Firemen Wire President
That Equipment Is Found
Defective.

NOT TO WAR ON LABOR

Administration Is Unwilling
to Combat Unions' Principles.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.

Action by the Federal Government in the railway strike will wait the first definite failure of a railroad to function in transportation. Until there is evidence of public jeopardy the Government will keep hands off.

In the meantime it can be authoritatively stated that President Harding and his advisers are watching with some trepidation developments which promise a finish fight between the railroads and organized railway unions.

It can be said on high authority that the President does not view with equanimity and will not stand aside in an effort to break organized labor on the theory that organization of workmen is wrong in principle.

The first official statement on the declaration of railroad executives of the country to accept the railway strike settlement proposal of the President was made to-day. It was to the effect that the action of the railway executives in declining the President's proposal was not due to any misunderstanding of the President's terms.

Stories have been broached to the effect that when representatives in effect pledged acceptance of the President's proposals, a misunderstanding came as a result of change made in text or meaning. This was officially and authoritatively denied by the White House. President Harding said to-day that in dealing with a matter of this importance or any other, the President never permits a misunderstanding nor makes any misrepresentation.

Texts Were Identical.

The President's statement was directed toward stories direct and indirect that the President had changed his mind. The President's statement was directed toward stories direct and indirect that the President had changed his mind.

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Expected Acceptance.

The issue made on understanding of terms clears up the optimism of Washington for settlement last week, which were dashed when the executives met and declined the President's proposal.

Continued on Page Two.

Gas Bomb Lands in Car, Sickening Rail Guards

INCOLN, Neb., Aug. 4.—United States Marshal J. C. McClung was nearly overcome by gas fumes when a gas bomb was thrown into his automobile to-day during a brief strike clash. Two railway guards, E. C. Haning and H. G. Stewart, were made ill by the fumes.

ROADS SENDING MEN TO SHOPS IN SOUTH

1,200 Will Go to Man Plants of
Lines Serving Coal Fields
in Virginia.

20 WORKERS POISONED
Investigation Being Made Into
Sickness in Strike Break-
ers' Camp.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.

About 1,200 shopmen will be sent South to man the shops of four railroads that serve the non-union coal fields of Virginia, according to Robert S. Binkerd of the Association of Railway Executives. Coal movement has been maintained satisfactorily, Mr. Binkerd said last night, and sending reinforcements is merely a preventive measure taken by the Class A roads, East and West, because the Southern coal carriers have been hardest hit by the strike.

The roads to be helped are the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Louisville and Nashville and Virginian railroads. The rail executives, having rejected President Harding's peace plan, evidently hope to show him they can cope successfully with the coal crisis.

Have Arrived at Richmond.

The vanguard of Eastern shopmen arrived yesterday at Richmond, L. F. Loree, chairman of the Eastern presidents' conference, said. According to the district strike committee the situation on the Southern roads is "desperate." Secretary Duval, Railroad executive, declared the strike is 100 per cent. effective on those lines. He added:

"This is an object lesson for the shopcraft strikers. It shows them that it is high time for all railroad unions not on strike to rally to the support of those who are. If every railroad is helping every other railroad, why should the union help every other?"

This latest move of the conference will have a great influence on the conference called by President Manion of the "shopmen's" conference, which is being held in Washington, D. C., to-day.

Text of the Telegram.

The telegram addressed to the three legislative representatives was addressed to H. E. Wills of the engineers, Arthur J. Lovell of the firemen and W. N. Dink of the trainmen, as follows:

"Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4.

"Referring to our joint telegram this date authorizing you to arrange conference with the President, we have wired the undersigned have this day wired our national legislative representatives at Washington instructing them to request a conference with you for the purpose of presenting to you our views in connection with the present strike of railroad shop crafts, which is daily developing into a more serious situation."

"Sincerely yours,"

"STONE, LEE and ROBERTSON."

Another message to the three legislative representatives, signed by the three chief executives, sent to-night, gives details for the conference. It says that the undersigned have this day wired our national legislative representatives at Washington instructing them to request a conference with you for the purpose of presenting to you our views in connection with the present strike of railroad shop crafts, which is daily developing into a more serious situation."

Message as Sent.

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"H. E. Wills, Arthur J. Lovell and W. N. Dink, Washington, D. C., to the three legislative representatives, signed by the three chief executives, sent to-night, gives details for the conference. It says that the undersigned have this day wired our national legislative representatives at Washington instructing them to request a conference with you for the purpose of presenting to you our views in connection with the present strike of railroad shop crafts, which is daily developing into a more serious situation."

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SEE RAIL DANGER

Message Says Locomotives and Equipment
Are Unsafe, Due
to Neglect.

SHOPMEN INVOLVED

Engineers, Trainmen and
Firemen Complain of
Conditions.

CONDUCTORS DON'T ACT

Others Say They Fear Being
Drawn In as a Matter of Self-
Protection.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.

Legislative representatives of three of the four railroad brotherhoods in Washington were requested by telegram to-night to arrange a conference between President Harding and the chief executives of the brotherhoods for the purpose of presenting to the President their views in connection with the present strike of railroad shopcrafts.

A telegram was sent direct to President Harding to-night by the three local chief executives of the brotherhood asking for a conference.